

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

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WINSTON, N. C.

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Winston, N. C.

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THE CROSS MARK.

The cross mark on your paper indicates that the time for which you subscribed has or is about to expire. It is to give notice so your subscription may be renewed. If the subscription be not renewed the name will be dropped from the list, but we want every one to renew and bring a friend along too.

FARMERS ORGANIZING.

Send to the PROGRESSIVE FARMER, Winston, N. C., and get a form of Constitution and By-Laws for organizing Farmers Clubs. Mailed to you free of charge. Every neighborhood should have a well organized Farmers' Club.

State exchanges please copy the above and we will most gladly reciprocate the favor.

A BEAUTIFUL PREMIUM.

To every one who will send us a subscriber for a year, within the next 90 days, accompanied by two dollars, we will mail post paid a copy of "Passion Flower and other Poems," by Theo. H. Hill, of Raleigh, N. C. It is a book that should be in the library of every family in the State.

See our offer to give THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER one year and the Patch Corn Sheller for four dollars. This is the best sheller for the money in America. It is guaranteed and will give entire satisfaction. Send in your orders at once.

—It is thought that Congress may probably adjourn by the 15th of July.

—Ships plying between New York and Liverpool consume 300 tons of coal a day.

—After a heated discussion the bill for the relief of Gen. Fitz John Porter, passed the Senate last Friday.

—North Carolina rivers and harbors get \$250,000 out of the river and harbor appropriations by Congress.

—The switchmen on the Lake Shore Railroad, at Chicago, inaugurated a strike last Friday by tumbling a freight train off the track.

—The Democratic Congressional Convention for the 5th district has been called to meet in Greensboro on the 21st of July next.

—The North Carolina Editorial Association were very handsomely entertained during their visit to Washington, by Senator and Mrs. Vance.

—An admiring Hollander has sent all the way from Antwerp a poodle dog to Mrs. Cleveland and an old-fashioned Dutch clock to the President.

—A company has been organized in New York which has leased 30,000 acres of land in Madison county, Alabama, for the purpose of raising and manufacturing jute.

—President Cleveland thinks from the number of pensions asked for by cavalry soldiers in the war because of injuries received from being thrown upon the knobs of their saddles, that the saddles "must have been very dangerous."

—Messrs. Louis Bagger & Co., solicitors of patents, Washington, write us that twenty-four patents were granted to Southern inventors bearing date of June 22, 1886.

—A company has been organized in Baltimore to run a line of steamships between that city and the Congo country, in Africa, for "emigrant and commercial purposes."

—A few persistent flies can disturb the equanimity of the best tempered horse, just as a few pestiferous men can disturb the serenity of the best regulated community.

—Jacob Weiler, of Pennsylvania, was so rejoiced at the news of having been allowed \$1,700, back pay pension, that he choked himself to death in hurrying through his supper.

G. A. Barclay, a Scotch traveller, who says he has seen the night side of all the principal cities in Europe, says that Chicago, for drinking and sexual vice surpasses any place he knows of, except Naples.

—In 1871 the first house was built on the site where the city of Birmingham, Ala., now stands. In 1885 the population was 21,348, and the assessable value of property \$11,079,619.

—Mr. Pollen, of Kentucky, has a thoroughbred mare which gave birth a few weeks ago to a beautiful filly, perfect in every respect, but without eyes. He proposes to raise it, however, and see what this blind racer will come to.

—Texas never does anything by halves. The last is a report of a hail storm down there in which hail fell as big as a man's head and weighing seven pounds. These are pretty big, even for Texas hail, but not quite as big as the lie.

—The *New South* is the title of an excellent sixteen page paper published at Birmingham, Alabama, devoted to the industrial interests of that section. It is a very handsome and very ably conducted journal, a credit to the publishers and to the section in which it is published.

—There is a proposition before Congress to tax incomes as follows: All incomes over \$3,000 and under \$10,000 2½ per cent.; incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000 5 per cent.; \$20,000 and over, twenty per cent. The last is pretty heavy, but the \$20,000 chaps can stand it.

—The corner stone of the building intended for an industrial school in connection with Oxford Orphan Asylum was laid with Masonic ceremonies on the 24th inst. Over 400 Masons, from various sections of the State, and 3,500 spectators were present. Addresses were delivered by Gov. Scales, Capt. Oct. Coke, Col. Charles R. Jones, D. W. Bain, T. B. Kingsbury, Fab. H. Busby and others.

—The State Horticultural Society will hold its Fifth Annual Fruit Fair at Fayetteville, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of August. No entrance fee charged. Premium list very liberal. Fare on railroads two cents per mile each way. We hope to see this splendid fruit section well represented. Write S. Otho Wilson, Secretary, Vineyard, N. C., for premium list.

—Judge David Davis, ex-United States Senator, died after an illness of several weeks, at his home in Bloomington, Ill., last Saturday, from Bright's disease of the kidneys. He was a Marylander by birth, and 71 years old. When a young man he moved to Illinois, where he was successful in the practice of the law, and with that and other business accumulated a large fortune. He leaves several children and a young wife, his second, who was Miss Addie Burr, niece of Hon. Wharton J. Green, of this State. In politics the deceased was a Republican, but conscientious and honest.

OUR COUNTY FARMERS' CLUB

Let the farmers in each township in Forsyth county see to it that each township is properly represented in the meeting to be held in Winston for the organization of a County Club. The meeting will be held about the 1st of August—the precise time not yet being decided upon. It will be announced in our paper next week. It is important that every township should be well represented.

PUBLIC MEETING AT RURAL HALL.

A meeting of the farmers in the vicinity of Rural Hall will be held at that place on next Saturday, July 3rd. Speeches will be delivered by the editor of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER and others. Everybody invited to come.

NORTH CAROLINA ENTERPRISE.

Moving to the Front.

There is no more pleasing duty connected with our work than to present to our readers the development of such home enterprises as illustrate our onward march in material progress. We are proud to note the substantial progress made in manufacturing—we are especially grateful for the auspicious outlook on our educational interests.

A new era is dawning upon our State. Changes are silently but surely going on which, when fully wrought out, will present thoroughly developed revolutions, that will place us far in advance of the position we hold to-day. And these changes are being moulded and fashioned by bold, aggressive, enterprising men, whose pluck and perseverance justly entitle them to the profound regard and gratitude of all true friends of progress.

It will be the pleasure, as it is certainly the duty of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, from time to time, to bring forward such examples among these pioneer spirits as may aid in giving character to our State, as well as for the guidance and encouragement of our young men.

Prominent among them we name J. Van Lindley, of Pomona, N. C. His father, Mr. Joshua Lindley, when quite a boy developed a decided taste for the nursery and for fruit culture. Before he was grown he spent two years in the northern states, studying the business. After an experience in the business of about 30 years, in Indiana and his native county, Chatham, he finally settled at New Garden in Guilford county in 1850, where he built up quite a successful business.

In 1874 J. Van Lindley started the business on a 75 acre farm, without money, without help and with only a limited education, but possessed of indomitable purpose and energy. He now owns 600 acres, of which 225 acres are smiling in the varied shades of green, which mark the neatly arranged plats of his numerous varieties of shrubs, vines and trees.

At first his trade was confined to North Carolina; now it embraces N. Y., Penn., Md., R. I., Del., Mo., Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Tenn., Ala., Miss., Fla., Ark., Tex., Kansas and California, employing the services of 75 traveling canvassers. When he came into possession of these lands they were marked by gullied hillsides, and covered with brush, briars and vines, and general dilapidation greeted the eye on all sides. Now with a handsome residence, beautifully located immediately on the R. & D. R. R. at Salem Junction, with comfortable and well arranged barns, out houses, an office, grafting and packing house, graft storage house, packing sheds—all supplied with abundant water, thrown to the spot by a Wind Mill, with 18 comfortable tenant houses, with telegraph office, post office (including money-order office) a neat school building ("the best investment I ever made" said he) in which are held a good Sunday School, a weekly temperance meeting; fish ponds, and 225 acres in nursery stock, presents not only a striking proof of what may be accomplished by pluck, energy and skill, but one of the most attractive and pleasant homes to be found in the State, and the largest nursery, except, perhaps, one that is to be found south of Baltimore.

He employs constantly, eight horses and thirty hands, on the farm and during the packing season (usually about six weeks in the fall) he employs about 65 hands.

"Can you use negro labor profitably in your business?" we enquired. "No," said he, "I tried it. They are unreliable, will not stay, and besides it requires a skill and intelligence which I found they do not possess. I get the very best and most reliable white labor and pay good prices for it and it stays with me. Indeed I have so systematized it that I have but very little trouble with it."

"What number of trees and vines have you now in bearing?"

"I have 2,000 peach trees bearing (which, by the way, are on land that 5 years ago was worn out and in a terrible plight) and 2,000 more that will come in next year, about 500 plum, 400 pear, and 1,000 vines. I have in stock over one million trees and vines. My sales? Well they amount to \$60,000 to \$80,000 per annum—chiefly apples and peaches. Farmers generally are going more largely into fruit culture, but the marked increase, in the demand, is along our railways, especially those

lines—giving quick transportation to the large northern markets. Peaches bring the quickest return in money; but for the Piedmont belt, I should say, that as a permanent investment in any one fruit, the best and earliest shipping varieties of the cherry would pay best. These should be neatly packed in ten pound baskets. One great trouble with our people is they do not pay enough attention to the details of gathering and packing their fruits, and especially are they negligent as to the time, often waiting until the fruit is ready for gathering before they begin to arrange for it. It is all important that they should have their packages ready when the fruit comes to maturity."

"Have you originated any new varieties of merit?"

"No, I have made no effort to originate any varieties, but have introduced several. Among them is the Lady Ingold peach, the finest early July peach in cultivation. And Kernodle's Seedling apple, one of the best and finest keepers known. I kept some of them in my office in an exposed condition until the first of the present month."

"What do you know of the Le Conte Pear, which is creating such a sensation among the Pomologists of Southern Georgia?"

"Very little practically. I have trees just coming into bearing. It is an early bloomer, a beautiful grower and makes a fine show of both fruit and tree, and I trust it will demonstrate all that is claimed for it. Mr. Johnson, of Wake, a member of our Society, is an enthusiastic friend of the Le Conte." "But one of the most valuable of all the pears," he continued, "is the Keiffer. It is a wonderful grower and bearer—fruit large and beautiful, and for canning purposes it is not surpassed. Mr. Williamson, of Wake, says, if he had but one dollar he would buy a Keiffer tree."

Standing on the rear platform of the car, and watching the pleasing picture as Pomona receded from view, we could but feel that after all home talent—native enterprise and genuine appreciation among our people of manly effort on the part of our sons, would prove to be the surest hope and basis of our prosperity and development.

GETTING RICH.

The farmer who starts out with the idea of getting rich as his leading purpose, his inspiration to labor, makes a mistake and starts wrong in the very beginning. He should not covet wealth, he should not toil to be rich, but to live comfortably, independently, happily, to add something to his store every year, enough to improve his lands, beautify his home, make it more attractive to wife and children, and educate those children so as to fit them for the duties, struggles, and responsibilities of life. When the farmer does this he does his full part, and all that he ought to do. We don't say, "don't try to make money." On the contrary, make all the money you can by reasonable endeavor, because the more money you have the better you can command the comforts and refinements of life; but don't worry and fret, sweat and toil and make a slave of yourself to hoard dollars that you can't or won't enjoy, and shorten life in pursuit of that which, unless properly used, will give you no pleasure but much trouble. Numbers of dollars do not constitute wealth, by a good deal. There are men who own millions who are poorer in truth than the men who drive their coaches for them, for their lives are a constant, worrying trouble to prevent loss of what they have or to still further increase the useless millions they already own. Their coachmen see more real pleasure and happiness. The farmer who owes nobody anything, who has a good farm, and is his own master, with a comfortable, attractive home, happy wife and children, is a richer man than any of those poor slaves of hoarded, kanker-eating, life-destroying wealth. If there is a place in this world where a man can be really happy, it is on the farm, if he has a level head and his heart beats right. But there is no happiness in the rushing, life-wearing pursuit of money, for money's sake, on the farm or anywhere else. The farm is not the place for that kind of a chase any way. Let money be a secondary, not a first consideration, and then comfort, content and happiness will come and the chances for money be, in the long run, about as good.

THEY MUST DEMAND IT.

There was an effort made in the State of Mississippi to divert the fund arising from the land scrip appropriated by Congress in 1862 for the establishment of agricultural colleges, to some other purpose, and it would have been done if the farmers of the State had not demanded that it be appropriated to the object for which it was intended. They demanded, and insisted upon the demand being heard, and it was heard and obeyed, and the result is one of the most successful agricultural colleges in the United States, an institution which is not only educating 360 sons of farmers at a cost within the reach of all, but one that is doing inestimable benefit to the State in numerous ways. Had the farmers of that State been silent, and by their silence seem to acquiesce, that fund would have been diverted as it has been in North Carolina and in other States. They spoke, and spoke in unmistakable tones, thus preventing a wrong and saving for their own benefit money intended for them.

Had the farmers of North Carolina acted in like manner, had they spoken instead of remaining silent, North Carolina's portion of the land scrip fund would not have been swallowed by the University. The \$7,500 used for eleven years and still used by the University, under the pretense that it is being used for an agricultural college, would have been set aside for their benefit as it should be and as it will be when the farmers of the State demand in unmistakable language that it shall be. While they remain silent, and apparently indifferent this money will continue to be used for the benefit of the University, and they need expect no benefit from it. It rests with the farmers whether they will have it or not. They can have it if they do as the Mississippi farmers did, demand it because it is theirs, and insist upon its being reserved for them and applied as intended by the Congress that donated it and by the State Legislature when it accepted the donation.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The extreme length of North Carolina from east to west is 503½ miles; its average breadth 100, its extreme breadth 187½ miles. It embraces 52,286 square miles, 48,666 land and 3,620 water.

It is divided into three sections: the eastern flat, the middle rolling and hilly, and the western mountainous, some of the mountains on the west reaching an altitude of 7,000 feet. The State is traversed by two ranges of mountains, the Blue Ridge and the Smoky mountains, a part of the Appalachian chain; both running in a northeast and southwest direction. Shooting out from these are other lofty mountains. The rivers which rise in the mountains are numerous, some running westward, cutting through the Smoky mountains and pouring their waters into the Gulf of Mexico, the others running eastward and emptying into the Atlantic Ocean. Some of the chasms in the mountains through which these streams dash are from three thousand to four thousand feet deep. A number of other rivers rise in the middle part of the State. The Roanoke and Cape Fear are the only rivers which reach the sea within the borders of the State, others emptying into the sounds, some of them becoming before they do so magnificent streams, from three to five miles wide, and navigable from fifty to a hundred and fifty miles.

On the east she is warmed by the warm breezes from the gulf stream and on the west protected from the sweeping cold winds by the mountain ranges that bend around her and turn the winds in other directions.

FINE TIMOTHY GRASS.

It has been said that timothy grass could not be successfully grown in the South. Two years ago H. C. Irwin, Esq., of this city, sowed broadcast over a four acre lot of oats in the city a quantity of timothy grass seed and nothing more was done until last spring, when he realized \$45.00 from the sale of hay, besides feeding his own stock. This spring it is a sight to behold. It stands rank, four feet high and many of the heads are eight inches long. Just think about it, hay commands as high a price per pound as corn.—Charlotte Chronicle.